



## AMERICAN ASPIRANT

BY JENNIE BULLARD WATERBURY.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

"Taking into consideration," recommended Judge Delno, after a short lull in the proceedings, in which they all and remembered that there were women present, one of whom represented the bone of contention in the case—"taking into consideration the fact that our ways are as totally opposed as the poles, I shall put a few questions which it would afford me a keen satisfaction for many reasons, not all of which are entirely personal, if you would answer, count." He ignored Desmoulin, to the visible perturbation of that worthy.

"What questions?"

"Are you aware that in the marriage you propose there is evidence of true nobility—nobility dissociated generally from marriages of this sort? Your demand is apparently entirely disinterested? You give all, you demand nothing?"

The count rubbed his hands together violently. "It is understood in France," he finally stated blandly, "that the family of the fiancee offers with her a sum sufficient to insure her husband against disaster—since, obviously, he assumes with marriage its expenses, its responsibilities, its reforms." He paused. "That sum is called a dot."

"The aforesaid dot to be reserved for the wife in case of misfortune befalling her husband?"

"Not so. That dot to be paid down to her suitor's bankers, under the assumption that the income to be drawn from it will be hers as well as his."

"Admirable! And what is his is hers?"

The count cleared his throat. "Unfortunately for the woman," he murmured, a trifle awkwardly, "the law in France is what we call *raide*."

"Unraided," translated Stormmouth humorously, if not literally.

"The wife's property is invariably subservient to the will of her husband," continued the count, with a scowl.

"Justly," remarked the judge severely, "if she receives in the marriage contract a sum equivalent to the sum advanced by her parents to be accredited to her. The—"

"Pardon, monsieur. When an American woman of property unites herself with a distinguished French family, she receives the title only in exchange for her personal property."

"And her husband's property—what of that?"

"That stands in her husband's name—with her own."

"You mean to say, then, that she buys his title with her money, her purity and her youth, demands no security against possible disaster and is supposed to be thankful and contented that his choice still respects her for such an evidence of individual incapacity?"

"Monsieur puts it harshly. Why does monsieur presume that a Frenchman desires to unite himself with a foreigner? In so doing the Parisian resources his personal satisfaction for all time. A foreigner, to a Parisian born and bred, is a specimen both minotowering and incomprehensible. A Parisian understands and is understood by his own class, by his own customs, by his own heart. It is racy, unless in middle age, if monsieur will take into consideration most Franco-American unions, that the Parisian is the first to give evidence of a desire to sacrifice himself to a foreigner, even though that foreigner be as young and beautiful as Miss Dolce." The count laid his hand upon that portion of his anatomy which is popularly supposed to represent the place where the heart should be. He bowed very low indeed, possibly to make up somewhat for the bald cruelty of his proposition.

"I will put it more harshly still. Your title, it is obvious, is your only claim? You propose to offer it for a consideration?"

"Monsieur is pleased to strip my proposition of its bloom."

"Pah! It has no bloom. It is as starved of ultimate promise, as devoid of the beauty of hope and aspiration, as barren or the encroachment we Americans associate with the divine duties, the tender promise of true conjugal union, as you are devoid of any sense of honor to make it. You call yourself a nobleman. Know, then, there is not a savage in our far west who understands so little the law of exchange as do you. He chooses his squaw out of his tribe. He may give her nothing in exchange for her gowgaws and her trifles but a tomahawk and a pair of arms with drawn in them and a son teeming with the strength of his savage forefathers, but he knows the law—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. He takes his bride to his heart the way a lion takes his mate. He gives her his manhood or his protection—call it what you will. In any case he stands between her and lesser brutes who would snuff her from his arms. A fig for your vaunted civilization! Give me, were I a girl, a virgin man out of one of our western forests, with the stir of life's combat in his veins, without a son, only his birthright, the keen desire in him to succor the weak. Give me a man among men, not a fool, who seeks to sell his debts, dispose of his title and yet still retain it, figure up his bride as a means of financial reinstatement, to be coerced and finally abused and thrown out when stripped of her helpfulness in the time of need!"

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Bat, monsieur!"

Bat, Judge Delno, like a warhorse with the sound of the battlecry in his ears, continued. "Civilization!" he cried. "What has it taught you, you foreigners, with your vaunted age we look, with your vaunted art we are struggling to acquire, with your vaunted vice which unashamedly we in our younger generation are striving to attain? Has it taught you to lay low your manhood and put in its place a thing called self, a self which digs a grave for and buries and raises a headstone to personal integrity? With birds nest, they nest with birds. When cattle mate, they mate with cattle. When a Frenchman demands his 'right' to chain a bride, he carries a stone for bread, a rotten carcass in exchange for inaccurate parity!"

A clear voice broke in abruptly. It was the voice of Desmoulin.

"Who asks us to sell our titles for your lucre? The American. Who comes out of the east and west with his dreams clanking loudly and his bragging voice declaring he will buy art, heart and emotion? The American. He never thinks how we regard him. He acts from the standpoint alone of how he regards us. How we laugh! Mais, how we laugh! We have lived; he has yet to grow. We have suffered. He is longing to throw himself into the fray and to be gored alive rather than to wait for time to ripen him. If we choose to gore him, who can blame us? It is what he has demanded, what he has cried for, like a sick child whimpering for the moon."

"To continue with the case in hand," interrupted Stormmouth. "For the first time he admired Desmoulin. After all, in this Frenchman's unused soul there dwelt a spark of fire which assails the lowest of human creatures at times, that fire which flares out into vital protest in silent hours and demands the truth as a feverish invalid calls for water to quench his thirst. For the first time Stormmouth judged the American abroad from the French standpoint. It was not a pleasant point to this virile specimen of its best blood, its best methods, its noblest intentions; but, endeavor as he might, he could not deny the fact that Desmoulin's accusations held a semblance of truth as regarded a small number of his compatriots who had visited France, bought up its titles and estates and lost a considerable record, for keen patriotism or national fidelity in the process. He knew that the exception was not the rule. He, in justice, could not blame Desmoulin for thinking otherwise.

"I refuse," the judge calmly announced, "to permit my daughter to enter into any such alliance—unless," turning toward Priscilla, "she loves you."

Priscilla, her eyes ablaze, had been leaning over the back of her father's chair.

She grew visibly pale as she raised her spirited young head at his call. She stepped forward slightly and leaned one little hand upon Judge Delno's shoulder, as though for support—for support in the argument which had been bantering against her temples for weeks, and which under existing circumstances at last took an adequate stand in all its acquired strength—a stand which established conviction in the hearts of those for whom agasther protest, who listened to its young proponent's voices.

"It has occurred to me, count," she said very gently, with that fearless method of attack which makes America girlhood the vital and bonny thing it is to home parentage hearts which respect it and foreign masculine hearts which seek to oppress it and to lay its young strength and vigor and brightness so very low in demanding of it its worst—"it has occurred to me more than once lately that the main part of what I in my inexperience should call desirability in matrimony has been left out of your proposition. Until now I have not spoken. It seemed to me useless. It seemed to me you would not understand it. It is so very sweet and dear. Its name is love. With us—wo American girls—it comes or it does not come, but when it comes it comes for good, and when it comes there is not much ambition in it, I think. Sacrifice, too, goes out—a word we have forgotten. Sometimes I know girls marry titles and are happy, but not on account of the title. In those cases the title is merely an accessory to their happiness, just as it should be to yours. Their husbands welcome it for both their sakes as a fortunate circumstance in life which, unwordly enough, bids people looking dignity of character to bow down to them."

"You asked me, you have asked me more than once, whether you could place your proposition before my father. I did not know the nature of the proposition. As it stands I decline it. Had it stood otherwise I in all probability should have refused it, not because you have nothing—if I had loved you I should not have considered that—but because you had not the manliness to tell me the truth and risk yourself from that stamping point alone. We live in that land of ours so little understand the men who lay down their lives to save them ultimately. The men who save their lives temporarily, only to lose them in the end, as we consider them. American girls seldom love for long."

Sometimes out of the dead level of the commonplace there springs to life a little flower of a familiar aspect. We gaze at it wonderingly, with astonished eyes. Happy are those of us who have plucked it in the morning of our days to wear it in our bosoms for all time, cherishing, with its soft pressure against our hearts, memories as of primroses and hawkmoths in the springtime. If we have not plucked it and let it dwell with us, its downy head, like the winsome pleading of a little child softening the edges of our griefs, one day when we are worn and old it lifts itself again out of the marsh of our misdeeds and confronts us when we least expect it. This time, when it makes its beauty evident, with a choking, unquenchable pain which tears an ear heartstrings like inevitable loss, we recognize, too late, that the time has passed during which we might have called it worthily and worn it openly.

Perhaps such a feeling came to life in Do Lacaze's soul, that soul so sordid with its owner's mistranslation of life as to have forgotten for years that such a characteristic as personal prophy existed. Perhaps not. The judge, as he watched his face closely, sternly resentful, thought he saw something flat across it in Priscilla's words which resembled a flicker of acute pain. Then he considered that he had been mistaken. The count rose and confronted Priscilla.

"I love you, mademoiselle," he said, with his old fashioned inclination, so odd to American eyes, so correct in French titled circles, misunderstood or otherwise.

"Forgive me," returned Priscilla gently, "but I do not love you, count."

"There have been women who have learned to love," persisted the count, "women such as you, mademoiselle."

Priscilla flushed very suddenly and deeply.

"I cannot," she answered, very low. "You could not try, mademoiselle?"

Do Lacaze's little wifelike countenance was almost wistful now. He experienced no awkwardness in pleading his suit before a roomful of people. It was customary in cases of this sort, he supposed. To Priscilla the situation was not only ludicrous, but full of anguish. She saw Stormmouth's face, with its stern mouth and powerful brows, as though through a mist. Desmoulin was polluting his mustache violently. He knew Do Lacaze was playing his last card.

The transaction had glided from him like quicksilver. The present issue was madly conclusive.

"It is impossible," said Priscilla.

"Why impossible?"

Priscilla shook her head. Then she turned toward her father. "Oh, send him away!" she cried. "It is hard for me—and for him!"

The count drew himself up with a little stiff movement which betrayed a record of military training.

"Aussi, mademoiselle. I have lost," he advised hurriedly to Desmoulin. So it said to his credit, he accepted his defeat with no little courage, considering what it involved for him.

"I will hold these papers," remarked Judge Delno, with precision, "against M. Desmoulin until he admits his confusion in them." He pointed to the two letters. "The fine incurred by the commission of the crime they confirm is 1,000 francs," he added pitifully.

Then quite unexpectedly he drew a slip of paper from his pocket. "I find upon search," he remarked blandly, the lids of his eyes uplifted, his suave voice carrying the weight of an omnious calm, its volume increasing as he continued, "that the aforesaid property in Tonaino was confiscated some 20 years since by your father's creditors, and also the property in Lombardy; that, although what you state is true in regard to the village of Chambourliez, in the Vosges—that your grandfather sold it for 10,000,000 francs—what your aforesaid relative received was \$10,000 all told.

"I am at a loss"—the judge's voice here took on a quality which his colleagues were wont to dread—"to discover any sum accredited to you at your banker's, where, I have been informed, you do not possess a checkbook. At the office where you are employed as reporter I have received this recommendation, or as M. Desmoulin calls it, renunciation: 'Do Lacaze. Wherewithal? Nil. Income? Nil. Intelligence? Unequal. Ability? Undeniable. Salary, 400 francs a month.'" He paused. "At your club," he added dryly, "your debts are reported to exceed your winnings." There was a fine smile in the judge's eyes as he laid the paper down. "So this a case had hardly been worth crossing the Atlantic for," he mused. Stormmouth could have conducted the matter without his assistance.

Desmoulin had been moving toward the door. He started as though he had been shot as a man barreled his exit—the man designated as "The Rat," Stormmouth's grouch from Durand's, with his well known smooth face and little fervent eyes. Desmoulin recognized him as his direct foe. He was, he now remembered, before whom he had laid his nefarious proposition as regarded Do Lacaze. He recollects at this moment that this man held him by the threat as effectively as those papers of Judge Delno, which might encompass his ruin.

Before the occupants of the room could acquire even recognition of the arrival of this last overpowering witness of the two rascals' confection and visible acknowledgment that the game was up, Desmoulin, with a brief Gallic exclamation which was as silent as it was rifle with an awful purpose, had thrown himself against the astonished newcomer and was dragging him frantically through the doorway out on the landing. There he fastened him by the throat against the wall and punched him roundly. Then, before Stormmouth or Doxie could come to "The Rat's" rescue, Desmoulin had seized him bodily in his arms and had thrown him, with a dull crash, far down the stairs. "The Rat" had been so suddenly attacked—except only of a large renumerous foot, putting in an appearance upon the scene where, he had been assured by Stormmouth, his presence would be sorely needed—that, taken unaware, he was unprepared to defend himself.

When Constance turned her face toward home, she experienced none of the regret that might have been supposed to her portion upon taking such a decision—a decision to renounce the footlights for the fireside, the applause of the multitude for the appreciation of her friends. Rather she rejoiced, for she recognized, sadly enough, that her star would never be in the ascendant in a country where human nature warred against her peace with viole and inappreciation of her noble battle against deterioration. Her mind encompassed finally the sad conclusion that she was purely misunderstood. Happily by that time Stephen Doxie came in search of his wife.

At home at last, where the sound of the thrashing machine made music for her dreams, and the grasshoppers drownd out their monotonous song, and the odor of salt and seige drifted its fragrant freshness through the honesuckle which sweetened her quiet thoughts, she wrote one day a letter to Mrs. John Stormmouth of New York.

"Stephen says," ran the little missive, "that every note I sing to him is worth its weight in gold. Although he is not the greatest critic in the world, somehow I believe him. By the way, dearie, are there not days when you are glad that we gave up our dreams—ours of a title and mine of being a prima donna?"

"Constance, you dear old girl," came the answer, a mouth later, "how did you ever know I wished to be a countess? John has never even suspected it. Besides, it is all very well for you to be resigned. You were a prima donna."

That very night the Stormmouths gave a dinner, a fashionable dinner, with a pink and silver background, Hungarian in a small conservatory to the left of the dining room, several of the season's prettiest debutantes and Mrs. John Stormmouth radiant at the head of the table.

"Dared?" Stormmouth quoted preceptively.

"Yes, dared," said Priscilla. "You thought," she said, "oh, my dear, my very dear!"—her hands were in Stormmouth's hands by this time and she was speaking very fast—"you thought I played fast and loose with you—with you! It was for Constance—all for Constance. I wished to patch her through."

"And you sacrificed yourself thus for her?" Stormmouth spoke huskily, in a tone which was not an usual element of awe and reverie. His hands were clasping her shoulders. Presently the count drew them up to tie the rounded chin,

world toward the tender searching eyes that loved it better than life.

"She is so poor," explained Priscilla, "she could not pay her critics."

There was no other way. Besides, I wished to teach both you and him a lesson."

"If you love me," whispered Stormmouth irreverently, with pardurable audacity under the circumstances, "you will be heavy as lead and your husband won't care to understand."

"But how do you know?"

Priscilla flushed violently. Her eyes caught Stormmouth's. His were guilty of the old twinkle. "Hush!" she whispered fearfully. "I came very near it. He"—indicating her vis-a-vis—"never knew how near."

And just at that moment one of John Stormmouth's most observing guests wondered why his host three back his handsome head and gave vent to a ringing laugh.

"Come for a turn, the world said, Listen. Don't do it. There will be days, you know, when the atmosphere will be heavy as lead and your husband won't care to understand."

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"Yes," answered Priscilla, and then she managed to ejaculate. "And what is that?"

"The lesson a woman teaches the man she loves with all her soul when she lets her lips on his and tells him in that kiss she will be his wife."

"Is there no other way?" demanded a remarkably subdued, shaky little girlish voice dubiously.

"Well, I don't know that I mind much," whispered Priscilla.

CHAPTER XIV.

"The Rat," exhibited, in the conference with his assailant before the judge de paix, a memory which made him famous. It held pigeonneau facts as a honeycomb holds honey. Indeed he proved himself so valuable an aid in emphasizing Desmoulin's just reticulation that he received an offer—as soon as he shook off the coils of French administrative methods—of the position of head detective in a private force which proved itself later to be possessed of rare excellencies and undoubtless originality in ways and means hitherto untried.

Desmoulin, accused of collusion in many cases of fraud concealed until now, was sent to Mazas for a period of two years. "The Rat" smiled grimly as he was marched off to prison between two guardmen. The exuberance returned to his countenance and the light to his eyes as he administered his own medicine to the individual who had sought so long to suppress him.

Do Lacaze shrank off toward the Miami, having been informed by his employers of the Fugue that his services were no longer required.

The affair caused an immense stir in Paris. It was deemed

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9:30 A.M. 9:00 A.M. 9:30

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Providence, 11:00 12:00 1:00 2:00 3:00

Boston 1:15 2:25 3:00 4:00 5:00

New York 4:30 5:57 7:00 11:00

P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Leave:

NIGHT. A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M.

New York 12:00 5:00 10:00 11:00 12:00

Boston 19:33 19:33 1:02 8:45

Providence 6:53 11:13 2:07 8:15

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igh (Rep.); Fourth, Boutelle (Rep.); Massachusetts—First district, Lawrence (Rep.); Second, Gillett (Rep.); Third, Thayer (Dem.); Fourth, Weymouth (Rep.); Fifth, Knox (Rep.); Sixth, Moody (Rep.); Seventh, Roberts (Rep.); Eighth, McCall (Rep.); Ninth, Fitzgerald (Dem.); Tenth, Naphen (Rep.); Eleventh, Sprague (Rep.); Twelfth, Lovelace (Rep.); Thirteenth, Greene (Rep.).

New Hampshire—First, Sullivan (Rep.); Second, Clarke (Rep.); Rhode Island—First, Bull (Rep.); Second, Capron (Rep.).

Vermont—First, Powers (Rep.); Second, Grant (Rep.).

The present party division in the senate is: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 34; Populists, 6; silver Republicans, 6. This was changed prior to Tuesday's vote by a Republican gain of two—McComas of Maryland who will succeed Gorman, and Sherman of Oregon, who is elected to fill a vacancy.

Of the present Republican total of 45, the terms of seven senators expire March 4 next, leaving 38 holdovers. There are 21 Democratic hold-over senators. The Populist and silver Republicans bring the total number eight.

An analysis of the party changes in the senate shows that the Republicans gain seven seats from the Democrats—California, Delaware, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin, and one from the Populists in Nebraska; they may lose one in Washington, which is in doubt, and gain one in West Virginia, which is also in doubt. The political divisions of the senate after March 4 by states is shown by the following:

State.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Akansas	2	2	
Arkansas	2	2	
California	2	..	
Colorado	1	..	
Connecticut	1	1	
Dalaware	1	1	
Florida	..	2	
Georgia	2	..	
Idaho	1	..	
Illinois	2	..	
Indiana	2	..	
Iowa	2	..	
Kansas	1	..	
Kentucky	1	1	
Louisiana	2	..	
Maine	2	..	
Maryland	2	..	
Massachusetts	2	..	
Michigan	2	..	
Minnesota	2	..	
Mississippi	2	..	
Missouri	2	..	
Montana	1	1	
Nebraska	2	..	
Nevada	2	..	
New Hampshire	2	..	
New Jersey	2	..	
New York	1	..	
North Carolina	1	..	
North Dakota	2	..	
Ohio	2	..	
Oregon	2	..	
Pennsylvania	2	..	
Rhode Island	2	..	
South Carolina	2	..	
South Dakota	2	..	
Tennessee	2	..	
Texas	2	..	
Utah	2	..	
Vermont	2	..	
Virginia	2	..	
Washington	1	..	
West Virginia	2	..	
Wisconsin	2	..	
Wyoming	2	..	
Totals	52	27	5
Nevada elected two silver Republicans, while Colorado and South Dakota elected one each.			

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 11.—While the result of the election in Massachusetts was received with considerable satisfaction by the Republican managers, as Governor Wolcott received a substantial endorsement, the returns were especially gratifying to the Democratic leaders, for not only did the vote for their party candidate for governor show an increase of 30 percent over last year, but they succeeded in electing two additional congressmen, and materially reducing the Republican majorities in every one of the other districts. The state delegation to the national house of representatives will this year be 10 Republicans and three Democrats, and, while Senator Lodge will be elected by the legislature, the Democrats made substantial gains in the lower branch, and will constitute one-third of that body, where, last year, they had only a quarter of the members.

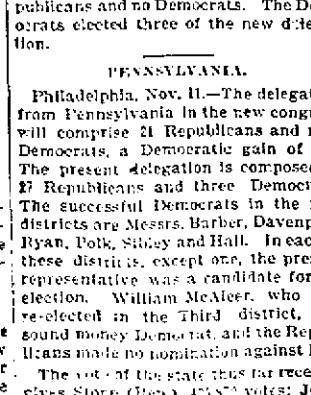
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
The legislature is strongly Republican, and there is likely to be a lively contest over the United States senatorship. Governor Black's friends say that Senator Platt will be given an opportunity to support the governor for the senatorship. Senator Platt refuses. Governor Black will at once enter the race as a candidate on his own responsibility, and he and his friends will do all things in their power to reach the goal. Senator Platt offers Governor Black the senatorship prior to the Saratoga convention on condition that he withdraws as a candidate for governor. At that time Governor Black told the man who made the offer on behalf of Senator Platt that he would not withdraw if he were offered every seat in the United States Senate. There are a host of other candidates being urged for the place. There is every prospect of a fierce fight over the senatorship. Those whose most prominently mentioned are Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee; General Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, and Chauncey M. Depew.

GEORGE WOLCOTT.  
The interest in the election, aside from the Democratic gains in every congressional district, was the entirely unnoticed defeat of Joseph H. Walker, who for 10 years has been the Republican representative in the Third district, and has held the position of chairman of the committee on banking and currency in the national house for the last three sessions. Mr. Walker's defeat was a purely personal one, as his opponent is credited with being an advocate of the gold standard, and has other Republican proclivities. It is also claimed that Nephew, the successful Democrat in the Tenth district, may break with his party in congress on this same issue.

The total vote for the gubernatorial candidates was: Wolcott, 162,246; Bruce, 108,393, a Republican plurality of \$3,845.

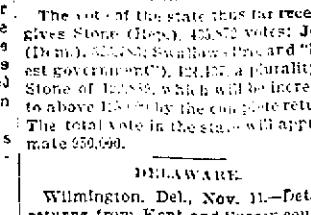
The senate of 1898 will stand: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 7. The house:

Republicans, 165; Democrats, 61; Independents, 2; Social Democrats, 2; non-partisans, 1; Prohibition, 1. There are two ties to be decided, either by a re-count or another election.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 11.—Returns came unusually slow in this state. The new ballot law apparently impeded rather than expedited prompt counting of the ballots. There is no reason to change the estimate that Frank W. Rollins (Rep.) is elected governor by 160 or 180 (Rep.) to 140 (Dem.), a plurality for the fourth consecutive year, and that both congressmen are re-elected.

The full vote of New Hampshire totals that Knobell (Dem.), for congress, carried the city by a substantial plurality.

RHODE ISLAND.

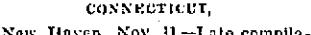
Providence, Nov. 11.—Very little in-

terest was shown in the congressional election in Rhode Island, although the weather was favorable. There were no ties. The vote east was tight, and the pluralities for Bell and Capron are correspondingly reduced. Two years ago Congressmen Bell had a plurality of \$33,6 and Congressman Capron had \$24. Bell's plurality was this year reduced to \$312, while that of Capron was cut to 261. Bell's connection with the Newport municipal election affected his vote in that city.

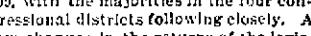
The proposed new constitution, framed by a commission appointed by the Republican governor and composed of able men of both parties, failed to receive the three-fifths of the total vote necessary for its adoption. The country towns went heavily against it and the large favorable vote of the cities failed to overcome this by about 10,000. The total vote was 17,559 for and 13,453 against.

The constitution was designed to replace the constitution adopted in 1842, which replaces the charter granted by King Charles II of England in 1663. It provided for increased representation for the cities and a senate of one member from each city and town as at present, with a house of 100 members, apportioned on the basis of population. Both Democratic congressional district conventions recently demanded a constitutional convention instead of a constitutional com-

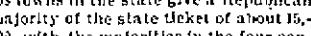
mission. The cities, with the exception of Central Falls, went Democratic on local issues. Mayor Baker being re-elected in Providence by an increased plurality. Pawtucket and Woonsocket went Republican can last year.

CONNECTICUT.

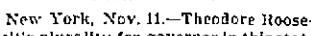
New Haven, Nov. 11.—Late complications of the election returns in Connecticut change the first figures in almost no respect, and the figures from all of the 165 towns in the state give a Republican majority of the state ticket of about 15,000, with the majorities in the four congressional districts following closely. A few changes in the returns of the legislature give the Republicans a plurality on the joint ballot of 126.

ILLINOIS.

Indianapolis, Nov. 11.—Neither of the state committees has received returns that would make any material change in the estimate of the Republican plurality in the state. The majority will range from 11,000 to 16,000 on the head of the ticket. It may go higher, but it will not scale any lower. The returns are unusually slow in coming in and the exact plurality will not be obtainable until the official count. The Republicans have elected nine out of the 13 congressmen in Indiana and the Democrats have elected the other four. The Republicans carried the districts they carried in 1896 and the Democrats did the same thing.

INDIANA.

Columbus, O., Nov. 11.—Returns indicate that the Republicans have carried the same 16 congressional districts as the presidential election of 1896, but the Democrats claim the election of Zimmerman over Weaver in the Seventh. It will require the official count to determine the result in that district.

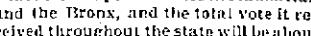
INDIANA.

Plurality received in the presidential election. The legislature will be strongly Republican. As to whether it will be Plingree Republican I cannot as yet say." All the Michigan Republican congressional candidates appear to be elected, although the Democrats still have hopes of carrying the Second district and do not concede the Third, Eighth and Tenth.

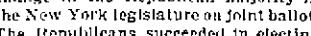
The Democratic committee claim that one-third of the members of the legislature will be Democrats.

The Republicans claim nine of the 13 congressmen sure. The Republicans have hopes that they have carried the Second and Fourth districts, though these districts were heavily Democratic in 1896. The Twelfth district is in doubt, but is claimed by the Republicans. The Third district, which in 1896 gave a Democratic plurality of 24,911, is the only one the Republicans are conceding to the Democrats.

Chairman Martin of the Democratic state committee concedes a Republican plurality in the state of 14,500. Later returns, however, may change the present indicated result from 20,000 to 25,000. The Republicans claim the state by 20,000. The legislature will be Republican, which means the election of a Republican to the United States senate to succeed Mr. Turples.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Nov. 11.—John Lind (SIL. Rep.), with Democratic and Populist endorsement, will have not less than 10,000 plurality in the state over Eustis (Rep.), but Lind is the only fusion candidate to win.

IOWA.

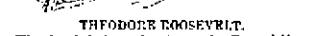
Dos Moines, Nov. 11.—The Democratic state committee concedes the state to the Republicans by 25,000 and claims to have elected Weaver in the Sixth district by 16,000 to 12,000. The Republican state central committee claims the state by more than 50,000, and the election of every Republican congressman by large majorities.

ARKANSAS.

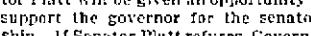
Baltimore, Nov. 11.—It is reasonably certain that Maryland has returned four Republicans and two Democratic congressmen, after an extraordinarily close election. This is a Democratic gain of two. The districts obtained a majority of the popular vote in Baltimore city for the first time in six years.

VIRGINIA.

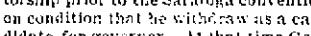
Richmond, Nov. 11.—Virginia returns a solidly Democratic delegation of 10 members. The texture of the election was the breaking away from General Walker in the Republican stronghold of the district, where he was defeated by Rhen. The congressmen are all silver men.

WEST VIRGINIA.

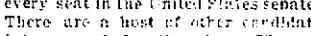
Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 11.—The election of Johnson (Dem.) for congress in Third district, is conceded by Houston, chairman of the Republican committee. Devener (Rep.) is elected in First district, Second and Fourth districts probably carried by Republicans. State senator Republican and lower house Democratic will vote doubtful.

NORTH CAROLINA.

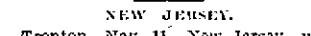
Raleigh, Nov. 11.—Late returns indicate that the Democrats have elected all nine of their congressmen, all 12 senators, 41 out of 50 state senators, 65 out of 120 representatives and the judicial ticket of 30,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, Nov. 11.—No Republican state ticket being in the field the election of W. H. Ellerbe as governor has been a foregone conclusion. A solid congressional delegation is also certain.

FLORIDA.

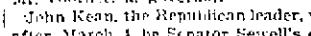
Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 11.—The whole Democratic ticket is elected. The tight vote is due to the feeble resistance offered. The constitutional amendment requiring that boards of state officers be in sound health and guarantee companies being urged for the place. There is every prospect of a fierce fight over the senatorship. Those whose most prominently mentioned are Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee; General Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, and Chauncey M. Depew.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, Nov. 11.—New Jersey was again carried by the Republicans. Foster M. Voorhees defeating Elvin W. Crane by a decisive majority, estimated at between \$10,000 and 12,000. The Republicans exactly hold their own in the legislature, electing six Republican senators to succeed six Republican senators retiring, and 37 members of the house, to replace 37 Republicans retiring. The Democrats carried Hudson, and elected Allan L. McDermott to the state senate and William D. Day to congress. Mahlon Pitney, the present congressman, was elected state senator from Morris county, and is now in line to succeed Mr. Voorhees as governor.

John Keam, the Republican leader, will succeed March 1 Senator Seelye's colleague in the United States senate, in place of Senator Smith.

In the congressional election the Republicans did not fare so well. The old congressional delegation stood eight Republicans and no Democrats. The Democrats elected three of the new delegation.

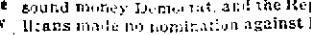
PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The delegation from Pennsylvania in the new congress will comprise 21 Republicans and nine Democrats, a Democratic gain of six. The present delegation is composed of 17 Republicans and three Democrats.

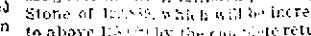
The successful Democrats in the new districts are Messrs. Barber, Davenport, Ryan, Park, Stilley and Hall. In each of these districts, except one, the present representative was a candidate for reelection. William Meader, who was re-elected in the Third district, is a sound money Democrat, and the Republicans made no nomination against him.

The lot of the state thus far received gives Stone (Rep.), 45,872 votes; Jenkins (Dem.), 35,251, a plurality of "honorable government," 12,621, which will be increased to above 13,000 by the complete returns.

The total vote in the state will approximate 650,000.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 11.—Detailed returns from Kent and Sussex counties show a Republican sweep in Delaware.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Nov. 11.—Very little in-

terest was shown in the congressional election in Rhode Island, although the weather was favorable. There were no ties. The vote east was tight, and the pluralities for Bell and Capron are correspondingly reduced. Two years ago Congressmen Bell had a plurality of \$33,6 and Congressman Capron had \$24. Bell's plurality was this year reduced to \$312, while that of Capron was cut to 261. Bell's connection with the Newport municipal election affected his vote in that city.

The proposed new constitution, framed by a commission appointed by the Republican governor and composed of able men of both parties, failed to receive the three-fifths of the total vote necessary for its adoption. The country towns went heavily against it and the large favorable vote of the cities failed to overcome this by about 10,000. The total vote was 17,559 for and 13,453 against.

The constitution was designed to replace the constitution adopted in 1842, which replaces the charter granted by King Charles II of England in 1663. It provided for increased representation for the cities and a senate of one member from each city and town as at present, with a house of 100 members, apportioned on the basis of population. Both Democratic congressional district conventions recently demanded a constitutional convention instead of a constitutional com-

mission. The cities, with the exception of Central Falls, went Democratic on local issues. Mayor Baker being re-elected in Providence by an increased plurality. Pawtucket and Woonsocket went Republican can last year.

CONNECTICUT.





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Made from pure  
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food  
against alum.

All baking powders are the greatest  
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

IVERTON.

On the evening of November 21st the officers of the Grand Lodge will make an official visit to Marlboro Lodge No. 238 New England Order of Protection of this town. As the Grand Warden of the state, William J. Frost, is a member of this lodge, it is expected that the members will turn out in large numbers to show their appreciation of the honor conferred on one of the youngest lodges in the state, by electing one of its members to the head of the organization throughout the state. Visits are expected from Newport, Providence, Fall River and other places.

The following is a literal transcript of a note on a Pennsylvania village store—  
"Tea and Tarts, Sugar and Sweets, Biscuits and Larder (molasses), Whisky, Tea, and other Drugs."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 28, 1868.

By the President of the United States.

The approaching November brings to mind the extent of our victories, harvested by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed us during the past year.

For years in our history have afforded such cause for Thanksgiving at this. We have been blessed by abundant bounties. Our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased; our public credit has been greatly improved; strength and all mission of our common cause have been brought together and dedicated into closer bonds of national purpose; and unity.

The gales have been for a time directed to the cloud of war, so we were compelled to take up arms to the cause of humanity, and to vindicate to the world that the conflict has been so brief a duration and losses so few, though through great and heroic sacrifice, have been so few, resulting in great results accomplished, in the interest of the cause, and to the Lord of Hosts.

We may justly magnify his holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to span both sides the countess scenes and disasters that attend such a conflict.

It is now time to thank him for all the

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